

# Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXXI.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1913.

NO. 17

## FAILURE.

What is a failure? It's only a spur  
To a man who receives it right,  
And it makes the spirit within him stir  
To go on once more and fight.  
If you never have failed, it's an even guess  
You never have won a high success.  
What is a miss? It's a practice shot  
Which we often must have to enter  
The list of those who can hit the spot  
Of the bull's-eye in the centre.  
If you never have sent your bullet wide,  
You never have put a mark inside.  
What is a knock-down? A count of ten  
Which a man may take for a rest,  
It will give him a chance to come up again,  
And do his particular best.  
If you never have more than met your  
match,  
I guess you never have toed the scratch.  
—Selected.

## What Others Say of Mine.

The Parker country is due for an excitement of considerable magnitude judging from what is to be heard and also seen in the section. Last week the Miner representative made a business visit to the various towns along the A. & C. road, and each place found that mining was coming to the front again, but at Parker the principal topic of conversation among the inhabitants was the great discovery in the Empire mines about ten miles north of Parker. While the writer always knew that the river city was surrounded by splendid mining properties and a great agricultural district and would some day be a large city, she never thought that one great mine would play a most important part in the upbuilding of the place, in a short time, as it seems to be destined in this case. The reports heard in Parker by the writer were heard with a certain degree of doubt, but it takes a trip to the mines to become convinced. Last Sunday week the Miner representative made the visit going out in the comfortable four-horse outfit belonging to Roberts and Gibson, liverymen of Parker.

Arriving at the mines about noon, the party enjoyed dinner at the camp after which an expedition over the ground was made. Accompanied by Superintendent Tom Marmont, what is termed around Parker as the "mountain of ore" was visited first. Expecting the mountain to be a fair sized hill, it was a genuine surprise to find a real mountain of ore, for that is exactly what it is. It looks from a distance like many of the other mountains in the vicinity, but not so large as most of them, but it is large enough to keep a large smelter running longer than the ordinary life time of man. The party followed a canyon leading up one side of the mountain and at many intervals rock was broken into and a grayish honey-combed quartz was revealed. This quartz is spotted all over with copper sufficient to warrant the statement that the copper values are good, but the gold values predominate. Continuing over the hill and picking into it showed the same condition over the top and last side. The samples thus taken were panned by John Roberts of Parker, who accompanied the party, and long strings of gold showed in almost every instance. Holes blasted through the lime capping, which in some places covers the quartz from an inch to two or three feet thick shows the same ore high up on the face of the cliff, and close down to the bottom, demonstrating that the quartz is on every end and side and on top, and presumable in the middle of the mountain. Assays from this mountain gave values of 20¢ to 40¢ per ton, but if it runs only 5¢ there is enough of it to make the owners millionaires. Its dimensions are approximately 800 feet in length and from 80 to 200 feet in width, and from 200 to 300 feet high, and is the largest outcrop of quartz ever seen by the writer. Considering its dimensions the tonnage can be estimated up into the millions. It is a quarrying proposition, and in course of time a large smelter will be built in a convenient place near the mountain and the ore treated right there.

It seems almost unbelievable that such an enormous body of ore could carry such extraordinary values, but it is a case of seeing is believing. Those who doubt the truth of the story should go to the property and see for themselves.

An automobile route is being surveyed from Parker to the Arizona-Empire and a large tonnage of ore will be taken out and brought into Parker by auto trucks pending the building of the railroad, which will probably be built in the near future, and is now being considered by the Santa Fe people.

The Arizona-Empire ground seems to be sure enough a mineral empire, for there are 36 claims of exceptional value belonging to this company. They have long been considered among the best in the Parker country, but their merit, has in a measure, been overshadowed by the magnitude of the new strike.

The Carnation claim is a big proposition by itself. The visitors went down the Carnation shaft, which is 300 feet deep, and follows the ore all the way. As a matter of fact the shaft is sunk in the ore, as is to be seen in the roof and both sides of the incline. There is a 75 foot crosscut on the 200 foot level showing the vein to be 60 feet wide. Drifts each way on the vein shows the same kind of ore as is found in Gold Hill, the same grey honey-comb quartz with copper distributed all through it. Samples were picked from the walls by the visitors and panned, and these, too, showed liberally of gold in the pan.

The Eagle's Nest claim contains the richest ore of all and was one of the great shippers of early days when the ore was shipped by boat down the Colorado river to the Gulf of California and thence to Swansea, Wales. Records show that the mine yielded 500,000¢ worth of ore. About 100 sacks of ore averaging 75¢ per ton was found covered up with ore of a lower grade, and has been hidden away by old pioneers who had worked it in early days. A large force of men is now at work on the Eagle's Nest, getting out shipping ore which is being taken into Parker every day. A good strike of high grade copper was made in one of the Eagle workings last week, the miners having broken into malachite ore, which ranks with copper glance, and also known as tenorite, a copper oxide.

The ore showing on the ground of the Arizona-Empire is certainly stupendous. There are something over 10,000 feet of tunnels and shafts on the property and some good development is done. A large number of men are now employed and a contract has been let to a large freighting outfit to haul out the ore pending the completion of the automobile road, and returns will be realized from the start, according to the plans now mapped out.

The success of the Arizona-Empire will be a great boost to the country, and the Wickenburg district will derive some of the benefits, as every big mine that is developed in the state helps the whole state, therefore, it is with great pleasure that the Miner records the story of the great Empire mines.—Wickenburg Miner.

## Arizona Fruitful Field.

W. P. O'Meara, formerly of Tonopah, now engaged in mining in Arizona, declares that the southern state is one of the most fruitful fields in the union. In a recent interview given the Salt Lake Tribune the following appears:

W. P. O'Meara, one of the best known Utah and Nevada mine operators, now with headquarters in Los Angeles, is a guest at the Hotel Utah for a day or two en route from the east to his California home. O'Meara, like all residents of Los Angeles, is thoroughly imbued with the loyal spirit and he believes that a million inhabitants for Los Angeles is a certainty within a brief period.

O'Meara is operating also in Arizona and to the Tribune yesterday he stated that there were no more available and fruitful mineral fields in the

country today than that new state. He is a director of the Arizona Belmont company, which is operating on a large group of claims at Silver Bell, 35 miles northeast of Tucson, and one and a half miles distant from the Arizona & Southwestern railroad line.

Associated with O'Meara in this company are prominent Philadelphia interests who were closely connected with the original development and financing of the Tonopah district of Nevada, and in the Arizona Belmont these operators have what is considered the making of one of the largest western low-grade silver and lead propositions. The great fissures of the property show along the surface for 2500 feet and ore has been followed so far as to the 40-foot level, practically from grassroots, about 2000 feet of development work having been done to date on three levels.

From the indications now available this looks like a low grade or milling proposition, although the management believes that such an abundance of low-grade silver-lead ores must be accompanied eventually with deposits of shipping grade rock. But the plans of the company contemplate the handling of the Arizona Belmont as a concentrating proposition and an expert is now making a preliminary examination of the property to determine the exact process to be utilized in a mill with a 200-ton daily capacity.

"I know of no section of the United States that has the mineralization and the opportunities for capital that is characteristic of Arizona," said Mr. O'Meara. "And at the same time the state's mineral resources are the least advertised. Arizona is the home, too, of the great mine and there is a large amount of capital flowing into the state for development purposes."

Mr. O'Meara believes that the completion of the Panama canal will witness the incoming of frugal farmers, who will take up the land throughout the southwest, and in southern Utah especially, bringing to fruitful production soil that the average American would refuse to settle on.—Salt Lake Tribune.

## Anaconda Copper Company.

The Anaconda Copper Co., for 1912, will show net earnings of about 4.75¢ per share, although the shares are selling no higher than they were at the close of 1911, when the company earned 1.85¢ per share and paid 2¢ per annum in dividends or more than it earned, as against 3¢ in dividends now being paid and earning in 1912 7,500,000¢ more than it is now paying in dividends. One reason for the company's excellent showing or earnings is shown by the following despatch from a Butte correspondent, showing the great economies being secured through the use of compressed air instead of steam. Our despatch reads:

"All the mines of the Anaconda company will be hoisting ore by the compressed air system within the next six months. There only remains the West Colusa, Steward and Mountain Con. properties to be changed to the new system, and work will be started on them early in the new year. At the present time the Original engine is having the cylinders installed for the system, and the work will be completed by the first of the year. The Gagnon will be operated through the Steward. During the past year, nearing a close, the Mountain View, Diamond, West Gray Rock, High Ore, Leonard, Tramway and Pennsylvania have been operated under the compressed air and every satisfaction has been given. Of course one of the main features in the use of the compressed air is the cost, as compared with steam, and while there is no doubt the Anaconda Co. has brought about a large saving in operating expenses, the exact amount is not known. However, there are people capable of forming a very good idea, and the state mine inspector is one of them. He says that it is estimated that the saving will be at least one cent per pound of copper produced. Since the compressor plant was first installed the equipment has been doubled, and now there is sufficient

power available for the operation of every mine belonging to the company."—New York Mining Age.

## Most Important Question.

The most important question before the nation today is that of woman suffrage. Never in the history of the movement has the prospect been so encouraging as the year 1913 offers. Suffragists the world over are looking forward with absolute confidence to the winning of Nevada at a special election taken during the year. The legislatures of Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota will undoubtedly submit the question to the voters, and Nebraska under the initiative and referendum will do the same.

The legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts will be given an opportunity to take action on the measure, and women everywhere and in great numbers are pledging their support to the principle. In Hawaii the women have organized a national suffrage organization and formulated plans for a vigorous campaign. In British Columbia it is said to be a question of only a few months when the women will be given the right to vote on equal terms with men.

Denmark will probably be the next European country to extend the parliamentary franchise to its women; Belgium, Hungary and Portugal are hopeful fields; the women of Turkey, Persia, India and Egypt are organizing societies in behalf of the emancipation of their sex, and complete suffrage for Chinese women is among the probabilities for the coming year.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which meets in biennial convention in Budapest next June, will be represented by twenty seven countries, including India, China and Japan. Judging by the present outlook this promises to be the most significant gathering of women the world has ever known.

One of the most interesting phases of the development of woman suffrage is the unusual interest shown by the women of the southern states. In North Carolina the subject will be debated in all the high schools of the state, and many of the states of the south have extended an invitation to the national association to hold its next convention in that section.

The great suffrage parade which will take place in Washington on March 3, the day before the inauguration, will be augmented by suffrage advocates from all parts of the union, as well as from foreign countries, and is already attracting nation wide attention.

The general progress of the movement is evidenced by the active interest displayed by politicians of all parties who do not attempt to conceal their desire to enlist the services of suffrage workers.

## Placer Beds to Be Worked

The moving of the big dredging plant of the old Speck company, to a site on the hydraulic mines owned by the Lynx Creek Mining & Reclamation company, begins today, quite a force of mechanics and laborers being sent out yesterday by Ben Bishop, superintendent. William Gillim, of Kansas City, a practical man in handling machinery, will supervise the important work of shifting the plant to a point about one and one-half miles below. The apparatus is to be raised out of the sump, and placed on heavy iron trucks now being made in this city, which it will be shifted along on railroad steel to its destination.

Some weeks will elapse before it is placed at work on the ground it is to be used on in an experimental testing of its adaptability to handle the auriferous soil. Very much interest is manifested among mining men over the outcome of this method to handle the ground, which is known to contain incalculable values in placer gold from former operations. The new syndicate has at its head, Captain H. W. Farnov, of Kansas City, who is on the ground. —Prescott Journal-Miner.

## A Notable Year.

The year 1912 at the camp of Cobalt has been a notable one in several respects. Chiefly, however, has it been noted for the increase in dividends paid to holders of shares in its mines.

The year 1911 appears to have marked the high point in output of silver from the camp, unless of course new mines are opened in the future duplicating the record of rich ores taken out in the past.

The present year has marked the turning point, where the rich ores, the unusual quantities of native silver, have given way to the lower grade ores. These ores are more and more being handled in the camp, only the bullion produced being shipped to outside points.

In thus turning to the lower grade ores, the tonnage handled has increased, but the values recovered have naturally shown a decrease.

For the year 1912 the decrease in output of silver has amounted to something like 1,000,000 ounces, which ordinarily would mean a decrease in value of output.

Offsetting this decrease in number of ounces has, however, been the rise in the value of silver, averaging in price for the year 61 cents an ounce. The result has been a very large gain in value of output, amounting it has been computed to two-thirds the wages paid to those employed at the mines, the payroll of the camp now being about 3,250,000.

As a direct result, the dividends paid to those interested in the mines of the camp have been more than 1,000,000¢ greater than in 1911. The Cobalt Nugget, is checking over the figures for the year, has estimated the gain, taking in the dividends declared at the end of the year, though not yet paid, as amounting to 1,278,863¢.

The mines taking part in this profit earning are the Beaver, Buffalo, La Rose, Temiskaming & Hudson Bay, Wetlaufer and Cobalt Townsite, the last named having entered the dividend list last year for the first time. The Cobalt Townsite, two years ago a discredited property, during 1911 produced 2,000,000 ounces silver and paid profits amounting to 400,000¢, or 40 per cent on its capitalization.

The total production of silver for the year has been placed at 30,500,000 ounces, having a value at the mines of 18,605,000¢, or deducting 3 cents an ounce for loss at the smelter and smelter charges, 17,690,000¢. Both methods are used in computing the value for the year.

These are some of the features which have made the year 1912 a notable one at Cobalt. With a smaller production, it has recorded a large gain in value of output and heavy increase in dividends paid.—Denver Mining Record.

The new parcels post law is now effective and the postmasters of the land will have their hands and minds full of the subject for many days to come. While the law may appear clear and concise, yet there is some misapprehension as to its meaning in the case of rural routes. From a reading of the subject it would appear that all packages take the same rating throughout the route as those delivered at nearby route boxes, no matter how long the route may be. Of course, this confusion will be but temporary, as the postmaster general will make a ruling on this subject within a short time. The parcels post will be found of great advantage to the people living along rural routes in the country, as well as to the merchants in Kingman and other accessible points.

W. R. Fox, 195 W. Washington St., Noblesville, Ind., says: "After suffering many months with kidney trouble, after trying other remedies and prescriptions, I purchased a box of Foley Kidney Pills which not only did me more good than any other remedies I ever used, but have positively set my kidneys right. Other members of my family have used them with simple results." Take at the first sign of kidney trouble." H. H. Watkins, druggist.